Carolina Observer.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will attend by letter to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Porter, Raisins, &c.

30 Doz. Brown Stout and Philadelphia Porter,
20 boxes and half boxes fresh Raisins,
20 casks prime Goshen Cheese,
Luff's New York Crackers,
Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

Also—A small supply of fresh *GARDEN SEEDS*, warranted of last year's growth, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1828. 62-3w.

Dancing School.

P. H. ANDERSON begs leave to inform his patrons in Fayetteville, that owing to unavoidable occurrences, he was not able to attend his Dancing Classin that place during the past season, but he will to a certainty, re-open his School at the Lafayette Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will remain until the term expires. To such persons as wish their children taught this fashionable and graceful accomplishment, a liberal deduction for the time already taught will be made.

March 13.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

SINNAMON NOBLE, of the late firm of Noble, Paul & Kell WILLIAM McKEE, of the City of New York, and JAMES S. MEEM, of Virginia, have formed a Co Partership, under the firm of *NOBLE, McKEE & MEEM*, for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods Biness in Petersburg.

SINNAMON NOBLE,
WILLIAM McKEE,
JAMES S. MEEM.

March 4.

Noble, McKee & Meem,

PRESENT their respects to the former customers of Noble, Paul & Kelly, and to the public generally, and beg leave to inform them, that they have rented that well established and convenient house for business, owned and now occupied by Mr. Thomas [illegible] where they will exhibit in the course of this month, or very early in April, a large and entirely fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Not inferior in point of *quantity, quality*, and *variety*, to any other house in the State; the purchases, (which they are at present engaged in attending to) will be wholly made from importations for the *Spring of* 1823; all the desirable and new in their line, may therefore reasonably expected.

The Establishment,

Formed with view of doing an extensive business, is so arranged as every advantage in securing what is novel and saleable on its arrival from foreign countries, and transmitting it with despatch to this place is within their power. They possess the convenience of the partners residing in the city of N. York, for the *express purpose* of purchasing goods for this, and similar concerns, four of which he has in full action in this State and one in Tennessee. In pursuing so largely, they are enabled to adopt the *same* trade and procure goods on the *same terms* as wholesale merchants in the city of New York, who usually furnish the supplies for the Southern Country, I can in consequence present goods at the same price in *this place* as they do in *that city*. The advantages resulting from such an arrangement must be various to all; they extend to the *supplied*, as well as the *supplier*. The former customers of Noble, Paul & Kelly, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to favor this new concern with a *share of their patronage*. A strict adherence will be observed to that system of business which one of the partners adopted many years since in this town, namely, *to always consult the interest of the purchaser as well as their own*. Every exertion to please and meet the views of the public will be made—their stock of goods, which on opening will be quite complete, will continue to be replenished *Weekly* with new and seasonable articles [illegible] Goods and opening of their Store will be announced in the papers of the day.

March 4. 62-2w.

SALE.

[illegible] valuable estate in Wilmington.

[illegible] the 1st day of April next, the Subscribers will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust to them executed bearing date the 8th February, 1828, executed to them by Mr. DUNCAN THOMPSON, of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will expose to Public Sale, by Auction, the

Wharf & two Brick Tenements,

adjoining the Custom House in the Town of Wilmington. Sale to take place on the premises, unless the Property is disposed of at private sale previously.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

CHARLES DEWEY,
JOHN McLERAN,
HENRY W. AYER, } Trustees.
HENRY W. AYER, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1828. 62ts.

From the Cape Fear Recorder.

MR. EDITOR.—I have often been asked why a SHIP was called SHE; I trust the following will give the reason—

Because they wear caps and bonnets,
Because they are upright when in stays,
Because they are often painted,
Because they are best when employ'd,
Because they bring news from abroad,
Because they look best when well rigged,
Because they are often abandoned,
Because their value depends on their age.

Many more reasons I could give, but I trust the above will be satisfactory.

NEPTUNE'S BARD—BOSTON.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK—*with samples.*

New Village, (Ohio) 1st Jan. 1828.

FRIEND SKINNER: In my last letter, I enclosed the silk worm eggs, which I had before promised. With this you will receive [illegible] skeins of silk, made from the common red mulberry, indigenous to this country. I should be glad if you would test the strength of this silk with some of the same quality made from the white mulberry. The red yielding a more substantial food than the white, must, in my opinion, make the strongest textare of silk. As I am a well wisher to the silk business, so I have been much pleased with the perusal of many valuable pieces on that subject in your useful work. I have, however, one fault to find with the whole of them. They are too lengthy for a beginner.

I have concluded to give a miniature view of the whole process necessary to the growing of silk, if you will have the goodness to lend me a small corner in one of your pages—which I shall do in as few words as possible, that I may not crowd on other useful matter.

Silk worm eggs should be put in a tight box, so as to secure them from the depredation of the ants, and placed on a shelf in a dry cellar. As soon as the mulberry leaves put forth in the spring, bring them up and expose them to the air of a common sitting room. In two or three days they will begin to hatch. Lay your leaves on them, to which they will soon attach themselves, and will be easily removed to small boards, and from these to shelves, and the shelves multiplied in proportion to their growth. Care must be taken to clean the shelves every two or three days. The worms should be moved soon after being fed, when they will be principally on the leaves. When they discover an inclination to wind, which will easily be known by their beginning to travel or crawl about, set up bushes for them to make their balls on. In less than ten days after they begin to wind, remove the balls from the bushes and expose them to the sun, or place them in an oven of moderate warmth, to kill the insect. Immediate reeling will supercede the necessity of heat, which is done in the following manner:

Fill an iron kettle with water and place it over the fire in such a manner that one person may conveniently attend it without being too much exposed to the fire. An arch kettle would answer best. The hotter your water is kept the better, provided it doth not boil. Now put in your balls, say sixty to [illegible] Have in readiness a small brush, made of about a dozen twigs; with this stir your balls about, and in a little time you will have a sufficient number of fibres collected to make a thread, when you may commence reeling. If some of the fibres break or give out, the person at the kettle, by the help of the brush, will readily collect a few more, which will be easily united to the thread by a stroke of the thumb and finger. For reeling, two hands will be necessary, one at the reel and one at the kettle. It is unnecessary to describe the manner of twisting, doubling, &c. To preserve your seed, take any number of the best looking balls, clear them well of the tow, and lay them in any convenient place, or you may string them with a needle and thread, and hang them up. In ten or twelve days, your millers will come out. Spread a sheet or sheets of paper on a table—put your millers on the paper—in about three days they will deposite their eggs and die—fold up your paper and dispose of it according to the instructions already given.

With less information than I have given, a few years ago, I commenced the growing of silk, and you may judge of my success by the sample sent.

I remain, with due respect, your friend.

CALVIN MORREL.

[The quality of the silk enclosed in the above, confirms the opinion before expressed, and founded on similar evidence, that worms fed on the leaf of *our native* black mulberry, yield finer and stronger silk than that which is imported.

Refinement.—Should any one doubt the fact, that the people of the United States are the most learned, enlightened and classical people under heaven, let him peruse the effusions that are daily emanating from our political presses. Apollo and his handmaids, that were wont in olden time to caper about on the summit of the Phocian mount, treading on flowers, breathing fragrance, and conversing with gods, have now become mere scullions and scavengers in the service of Adams and Jackson; *ex gratia*—an "Adams man says,

Had General Jackson New Orleans lost
The Presidential path he'd never crossed!

To which a Jackson man responds,

If Henry Clay had died at *Ghent*,
Would Adams have been Presi *dent?*

Most sublime couplets! equal to the magnificent maxim of Monsieur Jean Lenoir, the celebrated reformer—who declares, that

First to make men think at all,
Is of all things the prin-ci-*pal.*

Or, the rhyme of the Kentucky Songster,

Come all ye bold Kentuckians, I'd have you for to know
That for to fight the enemy, we're going for to go.

Bost. Evening Bulletin.

Good wishes.—An Irish Jack Ketch, upon asking a criminal, on the point of execution, for the usual fee of his office, received something more than the accustomed sum, upon which he exclaimed with great glee "*Long life* and good luck to your honor!" and instantly let the drop fall.

"WHAT IS YOUR LIFE."

Numbers there are, who, in the pride of manhood, the maturity of life, in the full career of business and of hope, have been eased of all their anxieties and defeated of all their expectations, and fast bound in the fetters of death. The young lie thick as dew drops on the ground; here and there do we only find a monument erected upon years and wisdom; we wonder when we find it, and yet this our wonder does not cure us of our security and confidence. Perhaps even now the scythe of time is lifted up to cut down those who little think of it, who are expecting the departure of friends, or preparing to carry [illegible] tomb. To-morrow, that idol deity in which the world have agreed to place their trust; to-morrow that hair-spun thread on which they hang the weighty concernments of eternity! What is to-morrow? No part of our possessions, no part of our inheritance; it is a part in the great chain of duration, but perhaps no part of our present being. Clear, and bright, and steady, as it shines to-day, some sudden blast may blow out the lamp of life; and to-morrow may have conveyed us into other company and settled us in other business. Boast not of to-morrow, till you have unrolled the book of fate, and learn what to-day shall bring forth. Last night, it is probable, many a gay youth threw himself on the bed where he shall rise no more, and many a busy head reposed itself upon that pillow where it shall sleep now and take its rest. How sad and serious are many now, who, but last night, were giddy, thoughtless, presumptuous and vain; how terrible has this to-morrow proved to many, who but yesterday said unto themselves, that it was yet soon enough to repent and be converted. In every breeze that blows there is a light of human fates; in every breath we breathe, we may drink in the deadly poison; every hour we stand in jeopardy, when every man in his best estate is altogether vanity. In every walk we take, death treads upon our steps; he watches us in our business; he mingles with the angels that stand around our beds; in that very moment when our hearts are more attached to this world; in that very moment when we are least apprehensive of our fate, then the tyrant springs upon his prey, rejoicing to add to his native horrors the necessary terrors of surprise. In the midst of life we are in danger of some fatal blight; in the highest health we may be nearest to some mortal malady. What then is your life? Is it not a fleeting cloud, an evaporating smoke, an exploding Meteor, a painted bubble?

Nollekins.—Mr. Nollekins left £240,000 behind him, and the name of one of our best English sculptors. There was a great scramble among the legatees—a codicil to a will with large bequests unsigned, and that last triumph of the dead or dying over those who survive—hopes raised and defeated without a possibility of retaliation, or the smallest use in complaint. The king was at first said to be left residuary legatee. This would have been a fine instance of romantic and gratuitous homage to majesty, in a man who in all his lifetime could not be made to comprehend the abstract idea of the distinction of ranks, or even of persons. He would go up to the Duke of York or prince of Wales (in spite of warning,) take them familiarly by the button, like a common acquaintance, ask them *how their father did*, and express pleasure at hearing he was well, saying, "when he was gone we should never get such another." He once, when the old king was sitting to him for his bust, fairly stuck a pair of compases into his nose to measure the distance from the upper lip to the forehead, as if he had been measuring a block of marble. His late majesty laughed heartily at this, and was amused to find that there was a person in the world ignorant of that vast interval which separated him from every other man. Nollekins, with all his loyalty, hardly liked the man and cared nothing about the king (which was one of those mixed modes, as Mr. Locke calls them, of which he had no more idea than if he had been one of the cream-coloured horses)—handled him like so much common clay, and had no other notion of the matter, but that it was his business to make the best bust of him he possibly could, and to set about it in the regular way. There was something in this plainness and simplicity that savoured perhaps of the hardness and dryness of his art, and of his own peculiar severity of manners. Nollekins' style was comparatively hard and dry. He had as much truth and character, but none of the polished graces or transparent softness of Chantry. He had more of the rough, plain, downright honesty of his heart It seemed to be his character. Mr. Northcote was once complimenting him on his acknowledged superiority. "Ay, *you* made the best busts of anybody!" "I dont know about that," said the other, his eyes (though their orbs were quenched) smiling with a gleam of smothered delight, "I only know I always tried to make them as like as I could."—*Hazlitt's Table Talk.*

The late Duke of Norfolk.—It sometimes happened, at the close of the evening, that the duke, without exhibiting any symptom of inebriety, became immoveable in his chair, as if deprived of all muscular volition. He would then request the bell to be rung three times; this was a signal for bringing in a kind of easy litter, consisting of four equidistant belts, fastened together by a transverse one, which four domestics placed under him, and thus removed his enormous bulk, with a gentle swinging motion, up to his apartment. Upon these occasions, the duke would say nothing; but the whole was managed with great system, and in perfect silence.—*The Clubs of London.*

The following anecdote of editorial cupidity, and its results, is not without parallel on this side of the water. The rage for getting the news a quarter of an hour earlier than any body else, and printing bits of extracts before reading or digesting them, is getting to be so great, that it is very difficult to keep pace with the 'march of mind,' as it hurries onward in this branch of business. For ourselves, we mean to go for the whole. We shall not be contented with keeping pilot boats, and smacks, and clam-boats, dock-wolloping, and prowling off the Hook. We mean to make arrangements as soon as we can, to buy all the Liverpool, London, and Havre packets, and have them come strait to the foot of Courtlandt-street; where we shall have the privilege of going on board, and examining all the papers, before any of the passengers can be set ashore, or any one else allowed to go on board.

New York Com. Advertiser.

"*The Rival Editors.*—The Bolton Express relates an odd circumstance which had just occurred in that neighborhood. The Editor of a Provincial paper returning home late at night, found the body of a man hanging to a lamp-post, quite dead. As the circumstance luckily occurred on the eve of publication, he rejoiced at finding a subject for a bit of exclusive 'local' news; but was puzzled how to evade the vigilance of a contemporary Journalist: At length he hit upon a happy expedient—he cuts the corpse down, shouldered him to the office, and there kept the body until the interesting paragraph appeared. But now came the serious part of the tale; the event of course attracted official notice, and suspicion fell so strongly on the unfortunate Editor, that he was placed in durance vile, until a jury had thoroughly investigated the affair; and his innocence considered doubtful until the remnant of the cord fixed to the lamp-post confirmed his story." We do not say that his innocence is at all established—it is quite clear to us, that the Editor strangled the man in order to make a paragraph of him. With all the realms of invention open to an editor, it may seem odd that he should prefer assassination to fable; but a man of a nice sense of honor doubtless holds murder far more respectable and gentleman-like than lying. It is notorious to all St. Giles', that sausage-makers use nothing but fat children and punchy terriers for forced meat, and it is not easy to see why Newspaper Proprietors do not, in like manner, kill their own mutton, in other words, make their own murders.—*London Mag. Diary.*

From the National Philanthropist.

Exposure of Character.—The certain exposure which results from indulgence in strong drink, would alone seem sufficient to deter men from resorting to the inebriating cup. In dallying with other vices, they are usually cautious and stealthy, trusting to the darkness of midnight to cover their shame, or relying upon a decent exterior, to escape detection. But it is otherwise with them in the use of ardent spirits. They do not mean, indeed, to subject themselves to public animadversion by drinking, any more than by secretly visiting the gaming house. Still they are so infatuated as to cherish a habit which will unavoidably lead them to disgrace.

It is immaterial whether a man take his dram at a bar room or in his closet; whether he get intoxicated at a convivial dinner, or at his fire side. If the fact, in either case, be not equally notorious, the consequences are equally sure. Intemperance will be busy upon his countenance, the glow of health will soon give place to the sickly hues of disease, his eye, which beams with animated hope, will become heavy, lustreless, and hollow, and the firm tread of manhood will be succeeded by the shuffling, uncertain gait of a debilitated frame. How vain, then, is that man's expectation, who imagines that by *secretly* indulging his appetite for liquor, he shall escape detection with impunity!

An habitual resort to the bottle, also, quickly injures the faculties, and blunts the perception of an individual. The deeper he drinks, the less capable he becomes of hiding his shame, or maintaining his reputation for sobriety; and it is as certain that the secret toper will finally become an open drunkard, as that the spendthrift will ruin his estate.

A tin box was found yesterday containing post notes to a large amount, which were drawn by Messrs. Allens, of Philadelphia, and remitted for one of their houses further south, about two years ago, but robbed from the mail. The filling up had been extracted, but the signatures retained. There were also in the box several second bills of exchange on France drawn by the bank of the United States, and upon these the same chemical operation had been performed. Besides, there was a wig, which the owner perhaps intended to use, at the same time that he did the bills of exchange.

Journal of Commerce.

There are two sorts of persons which are not to be comforted; a rich man when he finds himself dying, and a beauty when she finds her charms are fading. [illegible] Mar. 20, 1828.

Governor of N. York.—The excitement in the western part of the state on the subject of masonry appears to be as intense as ever. As an instance of it, the citizens of Batavia held a meeting last week, and nominated Solomon Southwick of Albany for Governor. Mr. Southwick was in Batavia, at the time, and was waited upon by a committee to solicit his acceptance of the nomination. He returned with the committee, addressed the meeting, and accepted the nomination. We think it quite probable that Mr. Southwick will not be the only candidate, and that he will find the race to result much as it did when on a former occasion he ran for the same office.—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

A correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser says, "that there exists a dispute between Generals Gaines and Scott as to their seniority, and of course, as to their right of succession to the rank of General-in-Chief. The dispute, as we have learned this day, is likely to be settled by the appointment of a third person to the situation. Gen. William H. Harrison is the individual alluded to. It is said that the President will nominate him to the Senate for the office. The appointment, it is believed, will give general satisfaction. General Harrison, at the time of his resignation, was senior to Gaines and Scott. He is a man of talents, education, high moral character, generous feelings and military experience. No one is better qualified to fill the situation."

From New York papers and letters, we learn that there has been, within a few days past, a great pressure on the money market there, in consequence of the large exportations of specie. Exchange upon England has, consequently, advanced rapidly.

The London New Monthly Magazine for January contains a Review of the Red Rover, in which that work is spoken of in terms of the highest praise, as being the most remarkable of all the productions of its author; and giving such a view of naval life and character, as has never before been presented to landsmen. The Review considers the treachery of Wilder the greatest blemish in the work, and the recurrence to the old topics of irritation between England and this country, as injudicious.

It would be well if, on a question like that of the Tariff, the two parties in Congress should respectively select three champions, like the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*. Three very long speeches pro and con might be deemed sufficient for the elucidation or obscuration of the whole subject.—*National Gaz.*

It is calculated, says the London Morning Herald, that the various acknowledged professors of the law absorb, in income, nearly nine millions per annum; and that, in three generations, of thirty years each, the whole sum of the property of the Kingdom passes through their hands.

High Life Below Stairs.—Black Ball.—A joke of no ordinary magnitude was enacted last night, by getting up a Coloured Fancy Ball, at the Assembly room, in Fourth-st. At an early hour, carriages, in considerable numbers, arrived, with *ladies* and *gentlemen* of colour, dressed in 'character in the most grotesque style, Grandees, Princesses, Shepherdesses, and so on. This excited the attention of boys and idlers, collected upon the spot, who from mirth proceeded to mischief. All manner of noises were made; horses were frightened, and some of the ladies insulted, and their dresses torn. The mob at length became unruly, carriages were driven from the stand, and many of the *fair* visiters were compelled to return without alighting from their carriages.

It is worthy of remark, that many of the coaches containing these sable divinities, were attended by white coachmen and *white footmen*. It is indeed high time that some serious attention was paid to the conduct and pursuits of the class of people alluded to, and it may be well to inquire, if matters progress at this rate, how long will it be before masters and servants change places.

Pennsylvania Gazette.

Loading hay in Chili.—A writer in the Christian Spectator, who has spent several years in Chili (or Chile) remarks that almost all substances from the earth and sea, are transported on the back of mules in that country. Hay is wholly brought to market in that way. A man mounts his mule and stands erect, while a second throws him up small bundles of long green hay, which he places round him as our hay makers load a cart. When the mule is so laden that nothing but his long ears and the owner's head are visible, he is brought to the city, where the rider sells to one and another until his load is gone.

Long sticks of timber are brought to market on mule back, one on each side of the animal. They are crossed and lashed two together on the saddle; the lower ends drag on the ground behind, and sweep the whole street.

Mr. Iddler, of Berlin, author of a work on Mathematical Chronology, &c. has just published a pamphlet in which he attempts to prove that the Saviour was born six years before the period usually assigned by history, and that consequently [illegible]

TRIAL OF WARE.

The account from the N. Y. Gazette of e detection of Stevens, the accomplice of /are and Reed, with the consequent sudden ...mination of Ware's trial for perjury, will e perused with interest. It is one of those remarkable incidents to which the believers in particular interpositions of Providence for the disclosure of guilt and protection of innocence, love to refer with mingled sensations of gratitude and awe. All remaining suspicions, if any person has been uncharitable enough to entertain any, of the innoce of Redmond, are wholly annihilated, the villians who had conspired to make n the sacrifice for their crimes, to ruin his peace, fortune and reputation, and to bring him to an ignominious punishment, are likely to meet with the reward of their wickedness. We rejoice that justice is permitted to do its work, and that an honest man, who has comported himself in the manner that became that character, amidst all the discouraging circumstances by which he was surrounded, is received back among his fellow citizens with a reputation brightened rather than impaired by the severe test he has undergone.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Ware's Trial.—The trial of David Ware for perjury (which offence our readers, of course, know he was charged with having committed in his testimony at the trial of Redmond,) terminated with unexpected abruptness, in his conviction, at half past one on Saturday. This sudden decision of the court and jury was produced by the evidence of John Stevens, (Reid's accomplice) who was arrested on the morning of that day by Hays. Stevens, the particulars of whose arrest will be found in our Police article, was brought into court between twelve and one o'clock, and sworn. In the course of his testimony he denied any acquaintance with Redmond, or that he ever had seen him, except on one occasion, which was after the trial. He said that having read the reports in the papers of that trial, he was prompted by curiosity to see him. He accordingly went to his hotel, called for something to drink and looked at him in his bar room.—This was the only time he had ever placed his eyes on him. He also denied any acquaintance with Ware. Two wigs, one rather a light brown, the other dark, were produced in court. He was desired to put them on, which he did, and it was surprising to observe what a change they made in his appearance. His examination being over, Mr. Price, counsel for Ware, desired a delay of a minute or two, that he might ask the witness a few questions in private. The witness was then taken aside and was a short time in conversation with Mr. P. who afterwards put some questions privately to the prisoner, Ware. Mr. Price then addressed the Court—said that he had conferred with the witness, and also the prisoner—and that from these and from the testimony, he had arrived at the full assurance that Redmond was an innocent man—that the defence of Ware was no longer tenable, and that he should abandon the cause to the jury. His associate, Mr. Phœnix, rose after him and stated his full concurrence in the opinion and the determination of Mr. Price, touching the defence, and his firm conviction in Mr. Redmond's innocence. The Recorder then made a short charge to the jury—in the course of which he observed that, the night before, Mr. Redmond stood before them almost a ruined man—injured in property—blighted in character and deserted by his friends—that by the arrest of Stevens new light had been thrown upon the affair, and that it would hardly expose one to the imputation of superstition to say "that the finger of Almighty God is in this matter."

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.

The utterance of this verdict did not, as far as we observed, produce any effect upon David Ware, save that he coloured a little. He, however, made a few remarks, accompanying the same with a vehement tone of voice and violent gesticulation—striking the prisoner's box, in which he was, with his hands, several times, with great force. He said that he had not sworn falsely—every thing he had said was true, and it would be proved so in course of time. Mr. Redmond had deprived him of his character and of his honor. Judge Riker had shown great prejudice towards him. Mr. Maxwell also, he said, since the last trial, had shown much prejudice, and he defied them to deny it.—He was willing to suffer any punishment the Court might inflict, because he had said nothing but the truth, &c. His harangue was here cut short, (and it might have lasted hours) by the officers who removed him from Court.

Police.—John Stevens, *alias* Giles, *alias* Atkinson, was arrested at six o'clock on Saturday morning last, at a boarding house in Wooster street, by J. Hays, high constable, his son and Mr. Homan. Stevens is the accomplice of Reid, and the man who made his escape at the time of the arrest of Reid in Broadway by Hays. Ever since, Hays has been on the track of Stevens. He traced him to Philadelphia and back, and to a boarding house in Orchard st.—the same at which Reid boarded. But having left this house, he was, for a short time, lost sight of. On Wednesday last a little boy, who was playing on some logs in Wooster street, found concealed among them, in a handkerchief, a tin box, containing some blank bills of exchange, blank notes of hand, several post notes from which the filling up had been extracted, and a wig. They were brought to the office and Hays took his cue therefrom. He instituted enquiries in the neighborhood for strangers, and ascertained that a man and his wife had lately come to one of the houses in Wooster street to board. At 6 A. M. on Saturday, Hays, with his two trusty colleagues, went there and enquired if a man and a woman boarded there. They were answered in the affirmative, by a woman from the second story window, who said they would be found in the back room. Hays then passed into the house, broke open the door of the room, and rushing in, he caught Stevens in his arms, who jumped out of bed, and was running to an open trunk, which contained pistols, loaded and cocked. In the course of his exploration, Hays discovered $1600 hid in the straw bed upon which they slept.

The parties were then brought to the police office, examined and committed. Much money was found in their trunks, also valuable trinkets, two wig, and a magnificent pair of black whiskers wrapped up in a piece of whitish brown paper.

The post-notes spoken of above, were ten in number, each for $500, are identified as having been the property of the Messrs. Allens, and were robbed from the mail about two years ago. Of the filling up, only the signatures remain, the other manuscript parts having been extracted with wonderful and consummate skill.

Stevens is an Englishman and apparently about 30 years of age.—He was quite shabbily dressed, in a dark mixed coatee, black pantaloons, black hat, and boots. The clothes in his trunk seemed to be of the best quality and latest fashion. His wife was dressed in a blue cloth riding-habit, and wore a plain Leghorn hat, with a green gauze veil.

We understand that a gentleman who was in court when Stevens gave his testimony, recognized him as having been in Havana about five years ago, where he pretended to be a son of Lord Erskine—on the faith of which pretension he swindled a gentleman in that place out of five hundred pounds sterling. He was afterwards advertised in the papers throughout the United States. Stevens was also recognized by another person in court; who saw him some years ago at St. Thomas and St. Barts, where he called himself Mr. Stevens. He afterwards saw him in Cuba, and here he had changed his name to Henry T. Erskine, Esq. He made his escape from Cuba, in a schooner, in company with two young foreigners, brothers, by the name of Hart, who, our readers will recollect, shot themselves in August 1824, at a boarding house in Nassau-street.

On Stevens have been found fac-similes of the signatures of almost every commercial house of note in almost every city in the union.

[The extraordinary circumstances which caused the sudden conviction of Ware, are the subject of much discussion in the New York papers. The counsel, judge, and jury, are severely handled for giving way to the assertions, whatever they may have been, of such an accomplished villain as Stevens. The judge and jury are particularly culpable, as they did not even know what the testimony of Stevens was. A new trial has been demanded.]

South Sea Trade.—A letter from Valparaiso, published in some of the papers, states that our whalemen on that coast outstrip all competition; and that the fame of their enterprise extends to every island from America to Japan, and from New Zealand to the coast of Asia. There are upwards of one hundred American whale ships constantly cruising West of Cape Horn; and it is added, as a tribute to our skill in the fishery, that most English ships are commanded by New-England sailors. The importance of a trade employing 100 ships, averaging 400 tons, manned by thirty or thirty five seamen, and carrying 2000 barrels each, may be readily estimated.

Shocking Death.—A physician in Southborough, Ms. received a letter on the 7th ult. offering the body of the writer for dissection, and informing him that he would find it in a certain grove. On searching the place, the body was indeed found there. It appeared in evidence, that he had drank about a quart and half pint of rum at once, which produced insensibility and apoplexy followed by death in about 24 hours.

Fruits of Intemperance.—The last Onondaga Register, relates a shocking and melancholy instance of death, by the use of ardent spirits. A Mr. Fountain, of that town, who had been long addicted to habits of intemperance, was induced, for the offer of *one dollar*, to swallow a quart of whiskey. After taking this dram, he was carried from the store to his house, where, after lying a short time in a state of insensibility, he expired.

Rhode Island.—Whatever political differences may arise between the state of Rhode Island and our own opinion of men and things, we have never ceased to consider that little state as taking the lead of every state in the union, and in the world, for the enlightened, tolerant, and free principles, of its laws and institutions. The following law, lately passed, should be written in letters of gold:

"An act declaratory of the laws of this state, relating to freedom of opinion in matters of religion.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by authority thereof it is enacted, that by the laws of this State, all men are free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same do not in any wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil rights or capacities; and that no man's opinions in matters of religion, his belief, or disbelief, *can be legally enquired into, or be made a subject of investigation, with a view to his qualifications to hold office, or give testimony, by any man or men acting judicially or legislatively.*

Shall it be said that this is the act of a loose, immoral state, and of an impoverished, ignorant people? There is no spot of its size on earth containing so much wealth, enterprise, industry, comfort, and morality as Rhode Island. Let other states imitate an example like the above.—*N. Y. Enq*

Whistling.—Some Adams wag has been hoaxing *Quid Pro Quo*, of the Baltimore Patriot, by pretending to give him some news from the western part of this state. The following Munchausen item we extract from his letter:

"Our electors in the nine western districts will be carried by acclamation. There will hardly be a show of opposition to them. Twenty-six electors in this state are certainly and unalterably safe. We shall elect an administration governor by from 15 to 20,000 majority."

"'Pon my life 'tis true! What will you lay its a lie!"

Noah.

The love of man, in his maturer years, is not so much a new emotion, as a revival and concentration of all his departed affections to others. It is linked with the recollections of whatever he had formely cherished, as tender or dear. It touches, it awakens the train of young and enthusiastic feelings, which arise perhaps the fresher from their slumbers—Who, when he turns to recall his first and fondest associations—when he throws off one by one the layers of earth and stone which have grown and hardened over the records of the past, who has not been surprised to discover how fresh and unimpaired those buried treasures rise again upon his heart? They have been lain up, in the store-house of time. They have not perished—their very concealment has preserved them.—*We remove the lava,*

COBBETT'S OFFER TO BECOME PREMIER.

From the Register, 22d Dec.

The office of Prime Minister of England, which was formerly too high, too great, too brilliant, and precious a prize for ordinary men to look at, now goes a begging! Such a state of things never existed before; and this was not anticipated by any human being, except myself. Your Majesty, having as it is reported really offered the Prime Ministership to, and received a rejection from Dudley Ryder, now the Earl, I believe it is, of Harrowby, must, I presume, and I may fairly presume it, be in great distress to find a minister. Now, I myself, am just as much your majesty's subject as Dudley: I am not very far from being as old as he; and there is not one man in Your Majesty's dominions, who will not unhesitatingly declare, that I am a thousand times as fit to be your Minister as he is, and that I am, at this moment, more fit for the office than any other man in the kingdom. If Your Majesty were to put your people to vote, you would find a majority of twenty to one for the affirmation of this proposition. I therefore, by these presents, offer myself to Your Majesty as Prime Minister of your kingdom, and particularly as Minister of the money matters.

I do this in perfect seriousness; I put the offer upon record, in order that I may refer to it, and that others may refer to it; I tell your Majesty, that it is my opinion that a dreadful convulsion will arise: that destruction to property, and that dangers and sufferings such as I do not care to describe, will take place in this kingdom unless the measures be adopted which I have recommended, and which I have in store for the occasion; and which no man living, as I know of, can carry into execution as well as myself.

As to any advantage, private advantage to myself, none can arise: seeing that I would not be rich if I could, and seeing that every part of high and fashionable life is hateful to me.—Your Majesty has nothing to give me that I would thank you for; and you have no post to put me in that I would accept of, if I were not sincerely persuaded, that the acceptance of it would be for the great good of my country.

Extract of a letter from Rio, (Brazils) Jan. 3.

"The Boston corvette, Capt. Hoffman, arrived here a week ago from Buenos Ayres, whither she was ordered by Commodore Biddle, to get some explanations from that government, touching the detention of some of our vessels by privateers. Admiral Pinto Guades, the minister of marine, protested against the Boston going from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, at the time she went, and when she arrived in the presence of the Brazilian blockading squadron, Com. Norton protested against her proceeding farther. The Boston had her men at quarters and matches lighted, and did go up to Buenos Ayres. This course has given great offence to the Brazilian government, and the minister of foreign affairs here, has informed our Consul, Mr. Wright, that no more stores for the use of the American navy, can be landed in the Brazils free of duty, as customary heretofore, after six months from the date of his note."

Remarks—Thus we see, how our relations stand with the Brazils. Our vessels seized and confiscated, our seamen imprisoned, our charge des affaires insulted and sent out of the country; our government apologising to the Brazilians, and appointing an agent who cannot reach Rio for eighteen months; and finally, our ships of war ordered off, and when disobeying such orders, protested against, and the stores for the navy, which are landed without duty for other nations, refused to be so landed for the United States. But it is not the policy of the administration, during the pending election, to use energy and decision in enforcing the rights of the country—so we must humbly submit to the Emperor's will. The British packet and British men of war freely pass up the river to Buenos Ayres, through the Brazilian blockading squadron, without a question being asked; but we, it seems, are on a different footing. There is no prospect of peace between Brazils and Buenos Ayres, consequently our flag must be subjected to insults, until we have at the head of affairs a man who knows how to compel a recognition of our national rights.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

The thief who stole Mr. Brougham's bag and papers has, according to the newspapers, applied to him for some recompense for his professional trouble, as the booty was of no value to the *prig*. This modest demand reminds us of the following story, intended to illustrate French exigence:

A gentleman strolling along the streets was suddenly interrupted by a Frenchman, who, rushing up to him with a red hot poker in his hand, accosted him in these terms, polite in their manner, however disagreeable in purport:

Frenchman—"Saar, I hope you will allow me de pleasure, de felicity to run dis red hot pokaar sex inches into your body."

Englishman—"What do you mean you scoundrel—stand off, or I'll knock you down."

Frenchman—"Oh Monsieur, I beg you will take no offence, but do just permit me den to run des red hot pokaar only three inches into your body."

Englishman—"Not a hair's breadth, you villain; so keep off or I'll trounce you."

Frenchman—"Oh Saar, I am sure you will be so complaisant as to let me run de red hot pokaar one leetle, leetle inch into your body—no more."

Englishman—"Not if your life and soul depended on it, you madman."

Frenchman [drawing himself up]—"Den Saar, since you refuse to let me run dis red hot pokaar into your body, I trust you will pay me for de trouble and de expence, of heating de red hot pokaar for your body."

Mr. Brougham's friend merely required a recompense for de trouble and de expense of stealing his bag.—*London Mag.*

Great Undertaking.—Capt. Jones, a gentleman well known in the sporting world, undertook for a wager of 500 guineas, to trot his horse Piper, three miles, gallop the same horse three miles, drive the same horse in harness three miles—he was then to trot his celebrated horse, Spring, three miles, gallop him three miles, drive him in harness three miles, and then drive both horses in harness three miles more, making in all twenty-one miles in one hour and a quarter. From the known celebrity of the Captain, betting was five to four in his favor. It was done on a three-mile piece of ground, on the Bath Road, and won by 46 seconds.—*London paper.*

SHEEP AND WOOL.

From the "Bulletin des Sciences."

Dry pastures, fallow fields, and lands covered with stubble, afford the best nourishment for sheep. The plants and grasses that grow on marshy, boggy soils, commonly contain acid, deleterious substances, which occasion diseases. Disorders are also produced by the grass being too often wet by the dew, or by frequent rains. Many sheep-farmers believe that their flocks have no need of drink when they are in pastures. This opinion is erroneous. It is seldom that plants contain juice enough to quench their thirst. [There are different opinions on this subject here as well as in Germany. We have known sheep kept in a pasture, where there was no water, for six weeks in succession, in a dry season; they appeared to thrive, and when put into another pasture where there was water, manifested no desire to drink.]

Acorns and the leaves of the elm and poplar are excellent food in the winter, to correct the disposition which sheep have to the scab and other diseases. Many people give their sheep grain in order to increase their gain in wool. They are in *error*; grain increases the grassiness and quantity of the wool, but makes it coarser and thereby diminishes the value of the fleece. Sheep require cleanliness and air; in dry weather they do not need to be shut up, for they fear the cold less than any other animal. The practice of keeping sheep confined among heaps of manure, deprived of air and exercise, is a fatal one.

M. Ribbe speaks of the small pox (petite-verole) prevailing among the sheep in Germany, and says vaccination is the best means of preventing them from it. He does not think that salt is indispensable for sheep.

In glancing over the New York Monthly Magazine, and "Blue Stocking Hall," we perceive that the English wags are cracking their jokes at the expense of the physicians who have lately introduced mustard seed into their medical practice. We have thus been reminded of a duty which ought before now to have been performed. The virtues of mustard seed for ordinary sickness of the stomach, have long been known among the "old wives'" remedies of the country. But it has lately been discovered that this seed is possessed of great medicinal virtues in a variety of diseases, embracing dyspepsia, liver complaints, coustipation of the bowels, and indeed all stomach and bowel complaints which are not inflamatory. Dr. Cooke, of London, has lately published a valuable treatise upon the subject of the medicinal properties of this seed, which we are happy to state has been republished by the Messrs. Carvills, of this city. We can speak of our own knowledge of the valuable properties of this seed taken as a medicine, and have reason to know that several long standing and obstinate cases of dyspepsia, have yielded to its power, and the subjects are well. It is the white mustard seed that is prescribed. It is taken and swallowed whole, without the least difficulty, or disagreeable taste. No pain whatever attends its silent and salutary operation, and it imparts a tone to the subject, and a vigor to the system, really delightful. In general cases, take a table-spoonful before breakfast; another an hour after dinner; and a third on going to bed. Buy the book at Carvill's, and the mustard seed at Grant Thorburn's.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A letter from Smyrna, received in Boston, dated Dec. 13, says—"An express, who arrived yesterday from Scio to the Pacha, states that, in a sortie made by the Turkish garrison on Friday last, the Greeks lost 2500 men, in killed and wounded. The Tartar sat out immediately for Constantinople, after delivering his despatches to the Pacha."

Remedy for Laziness.—At the late term of the Superior Court in Bibb county, the grand and petit juries found Nathan Bridges, grievously afflicted with that lazy disease called vagrancy; upon which the presiding physician, in accordance with the highest authorities, prescribed for him the tonic system of steady labor for 4 years in the Milledgeville hospital, vulgarly called the penitentiary; in which he will no doubt receive from the apothecary, nurses, &c. every attention which can promote his recovery and ensure him the enjoyment of the usual standard of health.—*Geo. Statesman.*

The Editor of the *Gazette des Pays Bas*, thus enumerates the curiosities of his capital—"Three celebrated singers, one tragedian, one celebrated *pianiste*, one elephant, one stag, the Osages, and two crocodiles!"

A long petition.—The Montreal petition against the present Administration of the Province has 78,000 signatures, and is supposed to measure 900 yards in length.

The Rochester Post Office, established in 1812, and the first quarter's receipts of which amounted to but $3 42 cents, is now the third in the State of New York! The receipts last year, ($5,031 18,) as shown by the post-master general's report, more than treble those of Buffalo, exceed the receipts of Geneva and Auburn united, exceed those of Utica upwards of $600, amount to $1000 more than the postage of the same period at Troy, and treble the receipts of the city of Hudson.

Charleston and Hamburgh Rail Road.—The enterprizing citizens of Charleston are taking active measures to carry into effect the contemplated Rail Road between that city and Hamburgh. The speculations into which we formerly entered on this subject, and which we have no doubt many thought were perfectly visionary, will be realized in the fullest scope. Two Engineers are now examining and measuring the route. We are informed that the cost, at a rough estimate, will not exceed $600,000. One capitalist offers $250,000, and three others $100,000 each. It would be strange, in an undertaking which thus sanguinely enlists the expectations of experienced capitalists, the remaining $50,000 could not be raised, and even double the whole estimate, if necessary. As money can do anything, skilfully expended, it is in vain to talk of difficulties. There are none of any consequence, much less insurmountable ones, between this place and Charleston. We do not pretend to much science on this subject, but it does appear to us that a country of such extent, so favorable for such an undertaking is not to be found any where else.

Florida.—The editor of the ... Gazette, states, that 50,000 bales of Cotton will this year be brought to the Bay of Appalachicola, from the country bordering on the Chattahoochie, Flint, and Appalachicola Rivers. All this cotton, he adds, with the trade it gives rise to, might, at a trifling expense, be brought to Pensacola, a place equally delightful, from climate and situation. A canal, or *railway*, is already in agitation, to connect the Chipola river with the Eastern arm of St. Andrew's Bay. The Appalachicola is connected with the Chipola by Hort's Lake, at the lower end of which is a narrow strip of land, separating them from St. Andrew's Bay. When the canal, or railway, through this strip of land is completed, only four more miles of canal are requisite to connect the Chipola river with the Choctawhatchie, between which and the Bay of Pensacola, a communication is already open, through the Sound of Santa Rosa. There are peculiar facilities existing along this coast, for the formation of a line of inner coastwise navigation.

The following Letter, addressed to a gentleman in this City, offers rather a gloomy view of the present state of things in the Eastern cities, which, we apprehend, has but too much foundation, though we cannot foresee consequences so disastrous as the writer predicts from it. The pressure, we hope, is momentary only.

"*Philadelphia March 7, 1828.*

"We are now realizing some of the blessings of our present system of foreign trade, and that to a degree that makes our very bones ache. The course of exchange with England has been long against us, and for several months has been raising us of specie.—Many millions have already been shipped, and the drafts not only do not diminish, but have been steadily increasing; until within a few days the pressure has become excessive, and the banks all alarmed—even the great Leviathan itself is not exempt from the general feeling. All the usual accomodations have been suddenly suspended, and the usual consequences have ensued; great sacrifices have already been made, and greater must be—and ruin no stares many in the face, who, a fortnight ago, thought themselves above its reach. The auctions are crowded with goods from England; direct, and from New York, and sales were yesterday made at full ten per cent below the prices of last week. English manufacturers will suffer, to be sure, but it will be on a small remnant of their stocks, while the American importer, and the American manufacturer, feel the depression upon all that he imports, and all that he manufactures. The effects have hardly yet begun to disclose themselves, but they cannot but be serious to many, and will probably be fatal to many. I incline to think that an anti-tariff meeting would not be very fully attended, were it called just now."

We learn by a gentleman from Trenton, N. J. that the quiet of that ... was disturbed on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday last by associations of men in the streets, who were extremely boisterous in expressing disapprobation of the decision of the legislature in reference to the Canal Bill—burning in effigy a high respectable individual of Burlington county on Wednesday night; and on Thursday night the Governor of the state was honored with the same species of notice. We sincerely regret such proceedings, and hope that the number upon whom disgrace is reflected thereby, is extremely limited.

The legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Thursday.—*U. S. Gazette.*

We are gratified in being enabled to state (says the Baltimore American) that on Saturday a bill unanimously passed both branches of the Maryland Legislature, appropriating the annual sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, for the education of the *deaf and dumb* citizens of the State.

New India Rubber Over Shoes.—Said Sambo to Cuffee, during the late muddy weather—"Me wishe hab de Injum' Rubber-shu dis wedder." "I tell you, replied Cuffee, how you get him berry sheap—pull of youm shu and stocking, and youm hab him, water proof.

Woman.—To a young man whose feelings are fresh and yet unblasted by worldly experience, there is a charm even in the unimpassioned intercourse with the other sex—Woman! To him how vast a change comprised in the narrow compass of a word! In this single abstraction, unconnected may be with any individual reality, are ... ed all his purest dreams of happiness, his brightest conceptions of imaginary beauty—with it no thought of grossness or sensuality comes to contaminate his fancy or heart.

Some of the Rabbinical writers tell us (and we have every reason to believe it) that during the sojournment in Paradise heaven sent down twelve baskets of Tarts, and while Adam was eating three of them Eve devoured up the other NINE!!!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 20, 1828.

e have only time to refer to the very
l interesting Foreign News received
s morning's mail.

ton is selling this morning at 8½ to 9
The Liverpool accounts are not flat-

Liverpool, 16th Feb.

this week.—COTTON.—The import
ek is 3806 bags, and the sales amount
2 bags at our last quotations, al-
on the whole prices are tending
rds. Uplands, 5 1-8 to 6 5-8d.

learn that two houses in this town took
Sunday last, one of them just before
they were discovered in time to pre-
damage. This was fortunate, as
dition to contend with
hold. Whatever of
we are glad to hear,
of keeping the Engines

the Commissioners have appointed
committee, consisting of John M.
Edward W. Willkings, and Peter
Esqs., who, we learn, have alrea-
the proper steps to have two of the
put in complete repair. It is an im-
and responsible duty, and we doubt
will perform it with the zeal and
of practical and patriotic citizens.

are requested to give notice, that there
a meeting of the Phœnix Engine Com-
at o'clock this afternoon, at the Town
for the purpose of electing officers,
ercising the Engine, which has under-
a thorough repair. All persons who feel
erest in the subject, (and who does not?)
quested to attend.

Laws.—The Rev. Colin McIver has
ken to collect and publish all the Laws
ate now in force relative to this town,
the Ordinances of the Commissioners
force. It will probably make a pam-
40 or 100 pages. Those who want
would do well to subscribe for it, as
derstand it is the publisher's intention
only as many copies as may be sub-
for.

Officers.—At an election held at
Term of our County Court, the fol-
ficers were chosen for the present
viz:

JOHN BLACK, Sheriff.
pt. ANSON BAILEY, Coroner.
DANIEL MCLEAN, County Trustee.
pt. JAS. MILLER, Treas. Pub. Buildings.
EN HODGES,
NATHAN EVANS, and
RDON DEMING, Esqs. } Committee of Finance.

papers from Baltimore in Maryland,
lumbia, in South Carolina, mention that
hock of an earthquake was felt about 11
k on the night of the 9th inst. In this
, if felt at all, it was very slightly.

Anti-Jackson Electoral Ticket.—At a meet-
f the central anti-Jackson committee on
sday the 6th inst. John Shackelford,
of Culpeper, was unanimously appoint-
Elector for the District of Orange, &c.
James Madison declined—and Col. Wil-
Ellzey of Loudoun, an Elector for the
ict of Loudoun, &c. vice James Mon-
declined.

Progress.—Messrs. Randolph and Wright
been engaged in a very warm personal
te, in which they both exhibited a shame-
want of respect for themselves, for the
se, and for the people, whose interests
eglected and defeated by these continu-
ttry squabbles of such little great men.
following extracts will exhibit the digni-
character of this debate. After two or
speeches on each side,

Randolph rejoined. Sir, the Reporter says,
sely in his note, that, owing to the noise of
ing in the House, he was unable to hear the re-
of the gentleman from Ohio. I thought I had
ote here, but it is no farther off than my lodg-
et. If I had it, it would not be in order for me
it. Sir, when the gentleman spoke of me as
ing from the House, I did come back, I took
at, and I did not say one word till the gentle-
done speaking, and it is now for the first
I have heard he did call me to order. I do
that he did not, but I do say that I did not
Sir, the gentleman has said something a-
ther combat than what took place on
if he will put words in my mouth, I
If the gentleman wishes to build up
wish him much success.
I called the gentleman to order
dressing the Chair after a motion
journ; and upon my call the gen-
t down before.
entleman did not hear me call
e know that he sat down be-
?)
I sat down before the gen-
eman from Virginia wish-
I wish him success, and
im.
eady before me.
The gentleman says,
alleged that the re-
ut by me.
is again mistaken.
reporter's note.
onversation with
e for some
bate as fol-

member from Oh
d that he has often older than
ation and pleasure, ishment
een sometimes so gre sification
een completely merged. erior in
retort courteous and c quarrel-
to the gentleman from O whom I make
conditional surrender, th borrow from
it of a gentleman whom I d see in his
(Mr. RANDOLPH) there he ha the advan-
of me, for he has neither ed ed or astonished

me in his life. The gentleman has also drawn a distinction, in a very marked manner, between the term "member" and "gentleman," and has spoken of me as a member, in contradistinction from a gentleman. In his code of honor, then, it seems, that I am not a gentleman; and here again I must resort to borrowed wit, but it is such wit, as, even when borrowed, is beyond that of most men—it is the wit of Horne Tooke. When he was in the hustings at an election in England, a person said to him, Mr. Tooke I will never vote for you; you have all the rabble and all the blackguards on your side. Tooke replied, Sir, I am happy to hear it from such excellent authority.

The bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements, has passed its final reading in the House, by a vote of 124 to 57.

Estimates of the cost of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have been furnished to the House by the U. S. Engineers. The length of the Canal will be 186 miles, 1353 yards, commencing at Cumberland and terminating at Washington city, and the cost, by the highest estimate, $4,479,346 93.

The Tariff Bill is still under discussion, but the House is so averse to the debate, (though not indifferent to the subject,) that a quorum is sometimes not present.

The following singular resolution was introduced by Mr. Whipple, of N. H. (the same whom Mr. Smyth said was *drunk* during a recent debate.—*Quere*: what was his condition when he wrote the following:)

Resolved, That the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of this House be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a legal Reporter of the Debates of this House. Whether such Reporter ought, or ought not, to be appointed? And if yea, for what reason; and if nay, for what reason? Ought the public press *to be trusted?* And if not, why? Ought the press to be improved? And if so, why? To inquire and report, whether it is the intention of the House, or any branch of the Government, to propose, or make, a *gag*-law? And if so, why? And what precaution ought to be taken in the event of such intention, to save the *People* from *harm?* And whether they are *now* in *danger* from the legal constitutional operation of the laws of the land? And that said Committee have leave to report by *bill, bills,* or *otherwise.*

The House, as might have been expected, refused to consider the resolution.

The Senate has passed the bill appropriating a portion of the public lands for the benefit of the North Carolina Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

There are some queer fellows in Congress. —One of this class is Mr. *Crockett*, of Tennessee. His coat of arms consists of a rifle, butchers' knife, and tomahawk, surmounting his name. This he has actually had engraved on his seal. He is the same gentleman, who boasts that he can whip his weight in wild cats, wade the Mississippi with a steam-boat on his back, and do various other such unheard of feats of prowess. In short, from his own account of himself, he can do almost any thing but speak a speech in the House.—And he expresses some surprise that he cannot do this, for, he says, he knows he can whip any man in it.

It was noticed, in the proceedings of Thursday last, that the Speech of Mr. Haile, of Mississippi, was cut short by coughing, and other noises, which prevented his going on. It may be proper to state, also, that the precedent thus set, was attempted to be followed, on the day following, in the case of Mr. Weems and Mr. Wright, but was promptly checked by the Speaker. We trust that such practices will ever meet with condemnation, and that applause from the gallery, and coughing, or other disorderly noises in the House, will never be suffered to be repeated, without efficient rebuke from the presiding officer of the House. The heat of debate sometimes causes confusion in the Hall. If it ever be suffered, with impunity, to be echoed from the galleries, a revolution in the character of the Government will not only have commenced, but made rapid progress.—*Nat. Int.*

There is said to have been an unpleasant rencontre on Monday last, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Messrs. Kremer and Wright of Ohio.—The interposition of two gentlemen prevented it from going any farther.

Richmond Enquirer.

From the Raleigh Register.

Another Victim to Intemperance.—A young man died in this City, on Friday last, from excessive intoxication. He was a stranger, said he was an Englishman by birth, that his name was *Davis*, and said that he had friends in Charleston, to reach whom he solicited pecuniary assistance.

It gives us more pain than we can express to mention in connexion with his death, one of the most daring outrages against humanity and decency, ever perpetrated in a civilized community. The deceased had not been buried more than an hour, before information was lodged with the Intendent of the city, that some persons were in the act of disinterring the body upon day. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain the fact, and to apprehend the offenders; but certain citizens hearing of the shameful proceeding, had, in the mean time, gone to the Grave-Yard, where they saw three persons at the newly closed grave. On their approach, two white men walked off, the other, a free negro, remained. Him they seized and brought before the Intendant, who after examination, committed him to jail, and a warrant was immediately issued against the two white men, his employers, who were identified; but owing to the refusal of one of our City Constables to execute it, the principal actor in his disgraceful scene, had time to get out of the way before another officer could be found. The other person was brought before the Intendent, is under recognizance, and with the negro, will take his trial at our approaching Superior Court.

It appeared on the examination, that the motive which induced this violation of the grave, was not to subserve the cause of Medical Science, by affording a subject for dissection, but to obtain the *teeth* of the unfortunate stranger for purposes of Dentistry! And the offenders had proceeded so far towards the accomplishment of their object, as to have opened the coffin and inserted a chisel into the mouth of the deceased, when they were discovered!!!

By this Morning's Mail.

Boston, March 12.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

We have received by the Clematis, from Havre, Paris papers to Feb. 9, twenty-four days later than the date of our previous information. The Sessions of the British Parliament, and of the French Chambers, were opened. Our series of papers for the latter part of Jan. is not complete; and we therefore lose a portion of the history of events, but we are able to collect the most important. A tory Ministry had been organized in England, with the Duke of Wellington at the head of it.

The following is the composition of the British Cabinet, as officially announced in the Gazette.—Lord Bathurst, President of the Council, in place of the Duke of Portland; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Lord Ellenborough, Lord of the privy seal, in place of the Earl of Carlisle; the Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, in place of Viscount Goderich; the Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Herries; Lord Beresford, Master of the Ordnance; Mr. Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in place of the Marquis of Lansdowne; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Earl Dudley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Melville, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. C. Wynn; Mr. Grant, President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord Bexley; Mr. Herries, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Tierney; and Lord Palmeston, Secretary of War.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the army. The duties of the office are to be performed by a commission, to consist of Lord Beresford, Sir George Murray, and Sir Herbert Taylor. Sir Charles Wetherell is to take the post of Attorney General.

The British Troops were to be withdrawn from Portugal, and their destination is announced in the Courier.

STILL LATER.

New York, March 14.

The James Cropper from Liverpool, brings us papers of that place of the 16th ult., and from London to the 15th. We give the summary of a debate in the House of Lords, explanatory of the causes of the dissolution of the late Ministry. It will be seen that Mr. Huskisson, who on the hustings at Liverpool, had talked of pledges given, was disavowed by the Duke of Wellington with no little haughtiness. Mr. Huskisson, as it seems to us, is placed in a most awkward position; and so would seem to be the opinion in London, where his resignation was anticipated, though the Courier of the 14th says, there is no foundation for the rumour of its having been given in.

The King of England's speech, (which we translate from the Gazette de France of the 1st Feb. received by the France) seems only to have excited remark, as it censures indirectly the conduct of Admiral Codrington, and laments the collision at Navarino, with an "ancient ally."

Of the intention of Turkey we gather nothing further than is developed in the two royal speeches, and they lead to the conclusion that hostilities will not be resorted to.

The difficulty in the late Cabinet appears to have arisen from a point of etiquette neglected! Mr. Huskisson and Lord Goderich having agreed upon Lord Althorp as Chairman of the Finance Committee in the House of Commons, without previously consulting Mr. Herries, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He, when apprised of their purpose, refused his assent thereto.

Parliament was opened on the 29th Jan. by Commissioners appointed by the King, who delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have received the orders of his Majesty to inform you, that he continues to receive from all foreign powers, assurances of their desire to maintain friendly relations with this country: and that the great powers of Europe share the disposition of his Majesty to promote a good understanding on all the points which may tend to the preservation of peace.

The state of affairs in the eastern part of Europe has occasioned his Majesty the deepest solicitude.

For several years, a struggle has existed between the Ottoman Porte, and the inhabitants of the Grecian Isles and Provinces, and this struggle has been marked, on both sides, by excesses revolting to humanity.

During this struggle, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been frequently violated, and the commerce of his Majesty's subjects has been exposed to depredations, aggravated, very often, by acts of violence and atrocity.

His Majesty has ardently desired to put a stop to these calamities, and to avert the evils inseparable from such a state of hostilities—hostilities constituting the only exception to the general state of peace in Europe.

His Majesty having been earnestly solicited by the Greeks to interpose his good offices in order to effect a reconciliation with the Porte, took measures for that purpose, at first in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with the Emperor of Russia and the King of France.

His Majesty has commanded that copies of the protocol signed at St. Petersburg on the 4th of April by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty and of the Emperor of Russia, and of the treaty concluded between His Majesty and the Courts of France and Russia on the 6th July, should be laid before you.

While measures were in train to obtain the results contemplated by this treaty, a *collision* altogether unexpected by His Majesty has occured between the allied fleets and that of the Ottoman Porte.

Notwithstanding the bravery evinced on that occasion, His Majesty deeply laments that this action should have occurred with the forces of an ancient ally—but retains a confident hope that this untoward event will not be followed by other hostilities, and will not prevent the amicable arrangement between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte which both have so great an interest in adhering to.

In maintaining the national faith and in observing the engagements which his Majesty has contracted, his Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects in view, those of causing the cessation of hostilities between the belligerents, the definitive and permanent settlement of their future relations, and the maintenance of the tranquility of Europe, upon the basis upon which it has rested since the general peace.

[The few remaining paragraphs of the speech are excluded for want of time and space. They are of a local nature. The U. States are not once alluded to.]

The French Chambers were opened on the 5th February, by the King in person. Of the affairs in the East, he said,

"The relations with the European powers continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The affairs of the East alone present some difficulties; but the treaty that I have signed with the King of England and the Emperor of Russia, has laid the foundation for the pacification of Greece, and I have reason to hope that the efforts of my allies, and my own efforts, will triumph over the resistance of the Ottoman Porte, without the necessity of our having recourse to arms.

"The unexpected battle at Navarino was at the same time an occasion of glory for our arms, and a brilliant pledge of the union of the three flags."

Notwithstanding the assurances in the French king's speech, that affairs were in such a state in Spain as to justify him in soon withdrawing his troops from that country, it is still represented to be in a state of almost complete anarchy. Upon this head the Times of the 14th says: "The French papers of Monday, which arrived last night, continued to give alarming accounts of the disturbed state of Spain. The regular troops of Ferdinand, it would appear, are supposed not sufficient to maintain such imperfect tranquility as now prevails, without great additions, when the French army shall be entirely withdrawn."

In the House of Lords, after the reading of the Speech, the Duke of Wellington took occasion to disclaim all intention of censuring Admiral Codrington, but lamented that the battle at Navarin had been fought.—Earl Grey considered the affair 'an untoward circumstance, nay more,—a most unfortunate calamity.' The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington he felt more strongly called on to defend than his conduct at Navarin: he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the like opinions.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham spoke strongly against the manner in which the King spoke of the affair at Navarin, and objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, as Premier.

Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, rather suddenly and quite unexpectedly, in the schooner Unicorn, direct from Navarino. The cause of his Lordship's departure from Greece has not yet transpired; but it is surmised that the intervention of the combined squadrons may have rendered his Lordship's further services unnecessary to the Greeks.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	do	33	37
Peach	do	40	
Bacon	lb	6	8
	do	22	25
Butter	do	15	20
Bagging	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	17	
2d & 3d qual.	do	14	16
Candles, Mould	do	16	
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton	100lbs	8 50	9
Corn	bushel	40	
Copperas	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	75	
Flour, Superfine	barrel	4 25	
Fine	do	4	
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		
Mackerel	do	5 50	6
Mullet	do	4 50	5
Feathers	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	gallon	90	1 25
Country	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	2 75	3
Flotant	do	2 75	3
Lime	cask	2	2 50
Lard	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	lb	8 50	9
Logwood	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	gallon	29	32
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	8 50	9
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18	20
Linseed	gallon	80	1
Pork	barrel		10
Pepper	lb	20	22
Pimento	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	Keg	7 50	8
Others	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	do	70	80
New England	do	40	
Rice	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2	6
Shot	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	100 lb	10	11
Common	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf	lb	19	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	70	75
Turks Island, }	do		75
St. Ubes, &c. }			
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	12 50
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-petre	do	12	15
Tallow	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	100 lb	2 50	2 75
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16	18
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 25	1 50
Port	do	2 00	3 80
Malaga	do	70	

A new mode of administering medicine is now rapidly gaining ground in Germany. Instead of the large doses prescribed in this country, very minute quantities are given, and, as it seems, frequently with good effect. So small a quantity of blue pill as the 50th part of a grain is sometimes administered; and of sulphate of quinine, a medicine of which the ordinary dose here is three or four grains, 1-20th part of a grain is ordered. It is difficult to conceive how so little medicine produces a sensible effect; but if it really is found to answer, the practice must be very beneficial to debilitated persons, who are in this country frequently sent speedily to the grave by medicine.

London paper.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery, at the residence of Micajah Caney, Esq. on the 5th inst. by the Rev. James Clarke, Mr. ISHAM A. DUMAS, Merchant of Richmond county, to Miss EMALINE ROBINSON.

In Richmond county, at the residence of Mr. David Standback, on the 26th February, by Thomas Steele, Esq. Mr. WHITSON H. CHISHOLM, Merchant of Montgomery county, to Miss MARTHA STANDBACK.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET MAFFITT, wife of Dr. Wm. H. M'Taf

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the shop lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

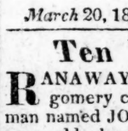
A Card.

P. H. ANDERSON presents his respects to his patrons and others in Fayetteville, and begs leave to inform them that he could not be here as named in the last week's papers, for which he hopes to be excused; but he has arrived and will reopen his *DANCING SCHOOL* for gentlemen, at the Lafayette Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock. His School for young Misses will be open to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

March 20.

Real Estate,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.



Will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Town House, on Saturday, the 26th of April next, that commodious and pleasant *DWELLING HOUSE and LOT* with improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Maiden Lane, and known as the property formerly belonging to A. F. Bowell; the Lot contains one acre. I need not add how *very* convenient this residence is to the business part of the town.

One other Lot, containing ¼ acre, with a small House thereon, adjoining D McColl, running back to the creek and fronting the street running from Maiden Lane to the creek.

Terms of sale liberal, and made known on the day of sale. SAML. WILLIAMS, *Trustee,*

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, March 18, 1828. 63tds.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63*tf.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons to whom he is indebted, and to those who are indebted to him, that he intends to leave this place on the first day of May next. It is therefore absolutely necessary that his business should be closed previous to that day. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly. He wishes all persons to come in and settle before the 31st day of April.

D. CALDER.

March 20, 1828. 63 2w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Montgomery county, N. C., on the 3d inst., a negro man named JOHN, sometimes called Jack, about 22 years old, about 6 feet high, a little lame in one of his ancles, which may be discovered by close observation. Took with him a small bundle of clothes, among which was a black bombazet frock coat He can read and write, and took with him a Testament, a Spelling Book, Scott's Lessons, Watts' Hymn Book, and a printed Note Book, with Inkstand and blank paper. It has been told by another negro that he intended to go on to Fayetteville, and take shipping for a free State. He wrote a pass for himself.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in Jail with information to me so that I get him again. Letters to be directed to Jas. M. Butler's Post Office, Montgomery county, N. C.

DAVID BRUTON.

March 16, 1828.—63-3tpd

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes,
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures,
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

STANZAS.

'Tis thy tenantless dwelling—
'Tis silent and lone,
Save the sad echo swelling
Its dreariest tone;
And darkness and sadness
O'ershadow the scene,
Where sunbeams and gladness,
And beauty have been.

There are stars in the sky—
There is peace 'neath their glow;
All is brightness on high,
And all calmness below;
But what is their splendor,
To eyes dimmed by the tear?
Or can earth's calmness render,
To a mourner's despair?

There is wild music floats
In its melody round;
But why 'mid its notes,
Is thy dear voice not found?
It comes, this lone hour,
O'er ocean and sea;
But what is its power
O'er hearts mourning for thee?

From thine own native heaven
Oh, why cam'st thou here?
Or since thou wast given,
Why wast thou so dear?
Or dear, as thou ever
Hadst been, could'st thou stay;
Oh! that thou hadst never
Been taken away!

ANTARTASCHIA.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

THE BLESSED LAND.

"The inhabitant shall not say, *I am sick.*"—ISAIAH.

Not sick!—Shall throbbing brows no more
With nameless anguish start?
No more the ebbing life-blood pour
Cold currents through the heart?
No tortured nerve with racking pain
To sudden madness thrill?
Nor strive the powerless limbs in vain
Their office to fulfil?
Is there no weak nor palsied hand,
Nor agonizing breast?—
Where, Book of Mercy! is that land
Which thus thy page has blest?

Dwells there no *sickness of the heart*
Within that favoured bound?
No pleasure with its poisoned dart
The unwary youth to wound?
No hope deferred, the soul to harm?
No joy on parting wing?
No love, with fickle smile to charm,
With false embrace to sting?
Oh glorious world!—from ills of time,
From fears and changes free,
Why should we shrink to seek that clime,
Though Death our passport be? H.

Notice.

INTENDING to close my business this Spring, I request all those persons indebted to me by note or account, to make immediate payment. All unsettled accounts remaining in my hands after the first of next month, will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

My Stock on hand, consisting of a large assortment of *SHOES, LEATHER, &c.* is offered at unusually low prices, at wholesale or retail, for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

March 13. 62-6w.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Johnson, to secure a debt due to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 21st instant,

Fifty-three Shares

of the Capital Stock of said Company. Terms made known at sale JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1828. 61 3w.

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK.*

H. G. NELSON.

March 5, 1826. 61 *tf.*

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	„	„	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	„	„	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	„	„	3 00
Dinner alone,	„	„	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, &c.

50 Doz. Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
5 bags Trace Chains,
8 doz. Scythe Blades,
50 kegs Orange Gun Powder,
For sale by J. & S. BIDDLE.

ALSO,

A handsome GIG.

February 28, 1828. 60-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Daniel Jernigan and wife Nancy, James Byrd and wife Ila, vs. The heirs of John McKay, dec'd. } Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Hobbie, and wife Mary, are not inhabitants of this state, on motion, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said William Hobbie and wife Mary appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, filed by the Plaintiffs aforesaid, for partition of the real estate of John McKay, lying and being in the county of Robeson, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex parte.

Attest, *Neill Buie*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

NEILL BUIE, *Clerk.*

59-7t

Blanks of all kinds

Notice.

THE Subcribers having been appointed by Mr. Duncan Thompson, his Trustees, to wind up and settle his business, and for other purposes set forth in a Deed of Trust made by him, dated the 8th inst. earnestly request all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note, account, or in any other manner, to come forward and make payment on or before the 1st day of April next, to Henry W. Ayer, who is authorised to grant discharges in his own and our names.—The Trustees will be constrained to commence suit, (however reluctantly) against all those who may disregard this notice.

CHARLES DEWEY, JOHN McLERAN, HENRY W. AYER, } Trustees.

Fayetteville, Feb. 20, 1828. 59-6w.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality,
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR

1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,

September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Just Received,

BY THE STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

A Variety of *Beautiful FLOWERING BULBOUS ROOTS*, direct from Wm. Prince's Horticultural Garden, Flushing, Long Island. They are carefully packed up in boxes, containing from 35 to 56 in each, in a fine state of vegetation. Catalogues, prices, &c. may be had by applying at the Auction Store of L. Fitzharris.

WM. H. MAFFITT, *Agent.*

February 1, 1828. 57tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics,* of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery,* &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin,
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-*tf.*

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,*

FOR

1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 1827. 37tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

WILLKINGS & CO.

Leather and Shoe STORE,

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,

300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

D. McNair, vs. Thomas McDaniel. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, Levied on one sixth part of 250 acres of Land, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that the said Thomas McDaniel appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied upon be condemned, subject to plaintiff's recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

J. PEABODY,

Clock and Watch Maker, Jeweller, and Silver-Smith.

BEING resolved to devote my undivided time and attention to the above branches, which I promise to execute in a workman-like manner, at prices to suit the times; I will therefore dispose of my present stock of *FANCY HARDWARE* at cost, if better prices cannot be obtained, consisting of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,
Silver plated, and Britanna Ware,
Military Goods, and Musical Instruments.

With a great variety of Household and other Articles too numerous to mention.

January 31, 1828 56-8w.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel obliged to call on their patrons for immediate settlement, and in case the cash cannot be had to give their bonds. A settlement can at any time be had by application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—56tf

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

McCorkle and Dejarnett vs. Hugh Ross. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, &c.

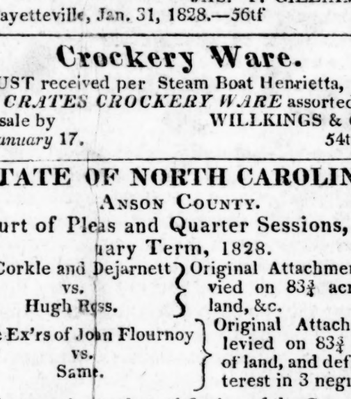
The Ex'rs of John Flournoy vs. Same. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, and def't's interest in 3 negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Hugh Ross, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Fayetteville *Observer*, that the Defendant come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be held liable to Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, *Wm. Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1828.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

59-6t—pr. adv. $3 15, pd



POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the Subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

November 29. 47tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

Delivery Bonds.

BLANK Bonds for the delivery of property to be sold under execution, for sale at this office where Blanks of all descriptions may be had.

STATE OF NORTHCAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie vs. Richard McKinie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

Just received and for Sale,

1 Case of *WINDOW BLINDS*, which are now open and ready for examination, at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

January 31, 1828. 56tf.

A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY*, at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe. WM. TRACY.

December 20. 50tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH.* Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe,
5 do do Sherry.
½ pipe old Madeira,
3 half pipes sweet Malaga,
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
} WINES.
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder,
4 do Y. Hyson,
} TEAS. Latest Importation.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,
Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment. HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 23. 42-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moschetto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 3tf.

Notice.

THE Books, Accounts, &c. of Mr. Cornelius Tooker have been assigned over to the Subscriber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those indebted to the said Mr. T. will make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed indiscriminately in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 11. 50tf

Charleston Stages.

THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles Hawley, and is now opening a very large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

All of which were purchased at the late Sales in New York; and will continue to receive supplies by every arrival from his House in N. York. Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase supplies, will please call and examine the *most complete Assortment in this State.* He is very thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received since his opening in this place.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by JOHN LIPPITT & Co.

Jan. 17, 1828.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazetts
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton flannels
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric gingham
Rich seeded, cressbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded fabric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do.
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Huckaback
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers, Leghorn and Straw
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Teas, in fact
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN M[illegible]

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session[illegible] vember Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton.—[illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the C[illegible] Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in this [illegible] an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless said Defendant [illegible] forward and plead or replevy within that time judgment final by default will be entered against him. THOS. I. FAISON

December 27th, 1827

Printing

Neatly executed at this office